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EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

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THE SEASON AND THE CROPS.—The observation is universal, that so backward a spring was never known. —Work of all kind in the country is two or three weeks behind hand.—Many have not yet sowed a bushel of oats, nor run a furrow for corn—every farmer being aware that nothing is so destructive as ploughing land when too wet.

Wheat, generally, looks tolerably well.—The large fields at Cedar Park on West River, present really a splendid picture of fine land and of excellent management. Without meaning to detract any thing from the well earned fame of its owner as a scientific agriculturist, we must say that the style of culture and the crops, and especially the perfect manner in which he laid down the wheat crop last autumn, and its beautiful appearance now, above all we have seen, do credit to the skill and care of his manager, Mr. Ray. We doubt if the State can produce three managers in one immediate neighborhood on such large scales, equal to Tucker, at Rokeby, Purdy, at Tulip Hill, and Ray, at Cedar Park. "Honour to whom honour is due."

WORK FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.

This is the month of May, whose dawning day, on the return of each revolving year, since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, has been looked to by young and guileless hearts as an advent of innocent pleasure, of unsophisticated delight. Countless have been—and certainly will continue to be the parties formed, to celebrate its incoming. The maiden whose heart has but just felt the first impulse of love—thrice holy love—she who stands in the relation of a betrothed—and the lovers of each, as well as those who have not felt the quivering of the dart—all look forward with buoyant spirits to its approach. But perhaps the reader will think that this rhapsody has nothing to do with the work of bonny May—but we think otherwise—we believe it *germane* to the subject; for there is something connected with its *etymology*, in which are centred the ideas of youthful beauty, loveliness and flowers; for in days of yore, before the seasons were so changed, it was this month that clothed our gardens and our woods in their brightest and most beauteous attire. When the lilly of the valley, which is lovelier than Solomon in all his glory, burst its petals and challenged the admiration of man for the inimitable works of his Creator—when the *rose* and the *lilac*, the *honey-suckle* and numerous others of the *floral* tribe, blushed into being, perfuming the air with their odors, winning ten thousand compliments from the pure lips of those who culled them—and warming into adoration, as many hearts, at the works of the great cause. Who

can look upon the trees of the forest—the flowers of the field, and the grass of the meadows, without believing that there is a God—without feeling thankfulness and love? If there be such an one, we envy him not; for sure we are, that his sensibilities are blunted, and his vision so darkened, as to be incapable of enjoying either the beauties of nature, or the bounties of Omnipotence. Let man then—and none have more cause to do so than the cultivator of the earth—as he beholds the effects of the unseen hand in the budding flower and the leaflet, resolve to profit spiritually as well as temporally by those lessons of wisdom, which they are intended to teach us. The same parental care which has commended industry as a virtue to our acceptance, and dignified labor, speaks through those flowers and leaflets, in a language which all may understand, that we owe allegiance and accountability in another and a better world. Why then, when these associations, hallowed by so many cherished recollections, force themselves instinctively upon our mind, should we not place them before our agricultural brethren, ere we call his attention to those toils incident to his vocation, which must be performed this month?

We have spoken of May as she was known to be in times long past—as early as those of the *Sajic* laws—as she was wont to be in days far less remote—when, in our own land, the husbandman could calculate with something like certainty as to the weather which each morn would bring him; but as our climate, like man, has sadly changed, and human ken cannot trace, much less anticipate the eccentricities of either, let each and all of us make it a point of duty never to be behind hand in our labors. And with this admonition, permit us to direct your attention to a few of those duties which will devolve upon you this month, and to conjure you, in all singleness of purpose, to do every thing which you may do, as it ought to be done, as if it be worth doing at all, it is worth being well done.

ON THE FARM.

Corn.—As our remarks in our last month's notice were particularly full upon the subject of cultivating this grain, we cannot do better than to refer the reader to that notice. To all such, however, as may not have planted, we say, delay not another day or hour, for you may rest assured that as a general rule, early plantings succeed best.

There is too, one other circumstance which we should like to press home—it is this, and we mention it thus early that you may make arrangements in time to avail yourself of it next fall: we recommend you to select your seed corn for the coming year, from the corn as it stands in the field, giving the preference to those stalks which may bear the greatest number and best ears, and which brought their fruit earliest to maturity.

Oats.—Those who have not been prevented by the wetness of the land, we take it for granted have put in all the oats you intend to sow; but if you have not been thus fortunate, you may still sow with a tolerable certainty, if your ground has been put in good order and heart, of obtaining a fair crop. We say this from experience, though we are advocates for *early, very early* sowing.

Potatoes.—Your main crop of potatoes should be planted this month; and of this you may rest assured, that the better condition you put your ground in, the greater will be the yield. In Germany where from the conversion of this root into spirit, it of necessity, forms one of the chief crops, three ploughings are generally given to the ground. Here it is too frequently committed to the earth after one, and that often indifferently performed: hence it is, that the average yield of our potato crops are not more than fifty per cent. of what they might be. The *potato*, like all other plants of the same nature, not only delights in a rich, loamy soil, but require that the earth should be put in the best possible condition. Deep, thorough and repeated ploughings, perfect pulverization, large allowance of manure and cleanly culture, are essentials with which it cannot and will not dispense. Like the Epicurean dandy, it must be fed high and preserved from filth.

If we were to be asked for the proper mode of cultivating this excellent root, we would say, that the ground should be ploughed thrice, or twice at least; that each time it should be well harrowed; that before the furrows were laid off, it should rolled; that the furrows should be three feet apart, and that just before the potatoes are planted, three inches of fresh long stable manure, should be put into the furrows. This done, and the sets placed in, cover with the plough. Just as the plants begin to come up, let the harrow be passed over the furrows, either lengthwise or crosswise; this opens the earth to the action of the sun, air and rain, and gives an impetus to the vegetation which not only accelerates the coming up, but insures regularity. When the plants are three inches high, turn a furrow from them, returning it with the returning plough, taking care in the operation to give the vines a *slight hilling*; in two weeks, pass the plough through them again, throwing the furrow to the vines so as to increase the hill, which should always be *flat* at top, to act as a recipient and conductor of rain. In ten days, or two weeks, give a third and last ploughing, still increasing the size of the hill and preserving its *flat form*; and then you may be content to consider that your potato culture for the season is at an end.

Pumpkins.—Do you desire to let your wife, in autumn, boast of the *quality* and *quantity* of her butter? And why should you not? Has she not discharged her duty as your help-mate? Has she not been for many long years the object of your love and pride? Surely then, it is but natural that she should feel ambitious to excel in her *dairy*. But how can she excel *there*, if do not provide her the wherewithal to make her cows not only liberal but rich contributors to the pail? We say if you desire to indulge her in this laudable ambition of a woman's heart, be sure to put in your *pumpkins* early—stint not the size of your patch—spare not your manure, and be sure to keep your vines clean; and until they are in the *rough leaf*, be as sure to keep them well covered with a mixture composed of two parts of plaster of paris, one of sulphur, and one of scotch snuff. A little sprinkling with this for a few mornings in succession, while the dew is on the vines, will protect them from their direful enemy, the bug, besides making them grow much faster than they would otherwise do. If you have not the articles at command, make a decoction of the bark and leaves of the *elder bush*, and water them with it for three or four days, either early

in the morning before the sun has risen from his bed, or just before he makes his evening exit.

There is one thing which we wish you to bear in mind—it is this: the earlier you plant your seed, the greater certainty will there be of your making a good crop. By planting early you effect two good objects—you protect them from the early frosts of fall, and enable the vines to mature their fruit before they are overtaken by the blighting influence of the killing suns of summer.

But besides the advantage we have pointed out, which is by no means a contemptible one, there is another of striking moment—a good supply of pumpkins will enable you to bring your hogs into good heart before you tax your corn-house with their daily bread.

Sugar Beet and Mangel Wurtzel.—Although it would have been better that these had been planted last month, yet there is still time up to the 15th of this month with the moral certainty of making a profitable crop, and where is the husbandman that has not the humanity to wish to provide a full supply of provender for his milch cows, and other stock, through the bleak and dreary months of winter. Who is there among us that would not sleep the sounder from the enjoyment of the conscious reflection, that his cattle had gone to their repose with full stomachs. If they cannot speak nor think, they can feel the gnawings of hunger as acutely as their masters—the worm feels the agonies of death as exquisitely as does the giant.

Of the culture of these roots we have often spoken before, and we now refer you to what we have previously said upon that subject, contenting ourselves for the present, with the remark, that interest as well as humanity unite to marshal you in the path of duty.

Parsnips and Carrots may be sown early this month with a sure prospect of making good crops; but to insure this, plenty of manure and cleanly culture are necessary.

Lucerne.—The culture of this grass is too much neglected in our country; for although it does not contain weight for weight, as much nutriment in it as red clover, yet as it is an earlier grass, and will bear cutting twice as often as the latter, it is worthy of cultivation, and the more especially so by him, who may desire to keep a lot for soiling, as an acre is competent to the support of four cattle during summer.

With respect to its mode of culture, so far as this country is concerned, we believe, as labor is high, broad-casting is the best, and if not sown with oats or barley, a small quantity of buckwheat, say half a peck to the acre should be sown with it, so as to protect it from weeds and sun. If thus protected the first year, it will take care of itself afterwards. The ground which it most delights in is a sandy loam, the richer the better. The plants are tender the first year, and should not, therefore, be disturbed by the tread of animals, or otherwise disturbed in its onward march to the gristle of its grass-hood, if we may use the term.

Pastures.—Do you wish to make the most out of your pastures this season? If you do, keep your stock off of them as long as you can, for every week that you keep their hoofs, feet and teeth from violating the blades of grass, adds so much more value to the growth.

Millet.—This is the month when this grain should be sown. But unless you manure well, and prepare your ground as it ought to be, it is useless to put it in. In good ground, well ploughed and harrowed, and previously manured, if the season is propitious, you may calculate upon from three or four tons to the acre, of as good and nutritious hay as ever called into requisition the masticating organs, or digesting functions of a dumb beast.

Milch Cows.—Have you any in-calf cows which are to give birth to their offspring this month? If you have, forthwith set to work and slop them, and recollect that the richer the slops may be the more ample will be their return in milk—that generous food provided alike by the same *All-wise* hand as the first nutriment for both man and beast.

And while you are providing slops for them, forget not that all-essential thing to stock of all kinds—salt—believe us when we say, that besides assisting your stock in the digestion of their food, it will improve the quality of your manure. In Europe, where the business of the Shepherd is best understood, a peck of salt has more power to keep the flocks together than an additional hand.

Poultry of all kinds should be well and regularly fed; but why need we say so? for he, who knows that they are under the care of woman, is aware that they will not

be neglected, as bosoms where gentleness and kindness in their loveliest forms do dwell, will not permit any thing to suffer which cannot give tongue to their wants. If this should fall under the eye of your wife, tell her she must excuse us for intruding upon her domains; that the sentence was begun in a moment of abstraction, and but for the opportunity it afforded us of paying homage to what ought to be the worldly idol of man, we should have blotted it out forever.

Fruit Trees.—It is recommended as among the best of preventives against those insects which prey upon both fruit and trees, to make the following wash for your trees: Take in the proportion of two pounds of potash to two gallons of water; after the potash is dissolved, apply the solution to the body and limbs of the trees with a brush; and it is our opinion, that if a pound of brimstone be added, the value of the mixture will be greatly increased. Should the latter be added, the best way to mix it would be, to put but a small quantity of water on it at a time, letting that be boiling, and first forming it into a kind of paste. After the sulphur paste is made, put in the potash, and pour boiling water, leaving the whole until thoroughly cool before using.

Melons of all kinds must now be planted, and we need not tell you that sandy soil, and plenty of manure, are essential to ensure success. If you cultivate them for market, we need not stimulate you to careful culture, for the profit you derive will be a sufficient stimulant to your vigilance. But if they form no part of your crop, let us ask you as a favor to us, to plant as many hills as will provide an ample supply for your family's use. In this recommendation, we are sure we shall be most ably seconded by your excellent lady, besides receiving the thanks of your children—those thanks which we appreciate the more, because of our knowledge that they spring from hearts as pure as the snows of heaven.

Buckwheat.—Startle not at the beginning of this paragraph, as it is not our intention to advise you to put in your patch for your family use now; but we do desire to bespeak your favor so far as to try an experiment for us; not that we expect any profit by it; for we are just as disinterested as a man may well be in these extraordinary times, and only desire to serve you while we gratify our own vanity a little—a very little we do assure you, for when we assumed the attitude of Benedict, the married man, we cast vanity, where one of the legion of Shakespeare's creation threw *physic*—to the dogs—let them digest it if they can; and now to the subject.

Have you a piece of ground in fallow, that you would like to put in corn next year? that you would put in, only that you won't have manure to spare, and you are fearful that the ground is too poor to make its culture an object? If you answer these questions all affirmatively, then we will tell you how you may manure it cheaply.—Plough it up as soon as it is time to sow buckwheat—plough deeply, harrow and roll until you have it as fine as the string of Paganini's fiddle, then sow on it at the rate of a bushel of buckwheat to the acre, harrow that in and roll again. When your buckwheat is in blossom, plough it in, and if the soil be light, roll it; in the spring, put on 50 bushels of lime to the acre; harrow and lighten up your field; treat it precisely as you would a clover-ley; plant your corn, *tend it well*, and we will bet you a pumpkin pie, that you will make a good crop of corn. In addition to that, we will risk the opinion that your field will bear a crop of small grain without any additional manure. Should you follow up our hint of a crop of small grain; so soon as you have cut and carted it off the field, *plough in the stubble*; repeat the buckwheat experiment; lime the ensuing spring, and after taking off another crop of corn, you may sow a second crop of small grain that fall, and put it down to clover the ensuing spring. Mark this our prediction—that *buckwheat* and *lime* will prove to be the "*sovereignest*" things on earth, next to clover and lime, for fattening poor land!!!

Clover Hay.—As soon as your clover is fit, cut it, and in curing it, don't expose it to the sun, in the *swath*, more than few hours, after that, put it in *cocks*, and there finish the *curing*. Weather permitting, you may put it away the second day, taking care as you stack it, or put it away in your barn, to put to each ton, a peck of salt. Above all things, if you can avoid it, do not let it remain out long enough to get wet.

Having taken you over the farm, permit us now, to invite you to a walk

IN THE GARDEN.

And now that we are there, let us jog your memory as to things that will require attention.

Peas.—Your early peas must now be worked, and if you desire to secure a successive supply, plant more.

Beans of all kinds should now be planted.

Cabbages.—If you were so provident as to plant out the early varieties of cabbages last fall, give them a good working now, and continue to keep them clean. But if you were not so provident, go to work, and repair that omission without further delay, by sowing a few of the Early York seed, and all the other varieties for fall and winter use, it being time to do it.

Tomatoes.—Set out your tomatoe plants—give them good soil and plenty of manure; for they have appetites that will not put up with stinted fare.

Dahlias.—Now is the time, if you wish to secure a good bloom, that you must put out your Dahlia roots.—Put them in rich earth, well manured with half-rotted manure, and during their growth keep them clean and well watered.

Onions.—These must now be worked and kept clean during their growing season.

Herbs of all kinds may still be set out. And having thus briefly given you a few hints by the way, let us conclude by offering you, each and all, our best wishes for your success in all your undertakings..

THE PAST WINTER.—The memory of the oldest planter, does not, as we suppose, embrace a winter so long and so severe in its effects on domestic animals, as the one which has even yet—21st of April—not gone by. The winter may be said to have set in with severity the first week in November; and will have continued six months, or half the year! It has thus happened, that with almost every one we have heard from, provender of every sort, even wheat straw, has been used up.—Many who have hitherto found that an incumbrance in the spring, are now losing their cattle for want even of that most unsubstantial food. The weather is this day cold enough for mid-winter, and the little grass that has sprung up, has not strength enough to sustain the starving beasts that pick it. What will be thought of it in New England, when we state, that the number of cattle that have and probably will die in Maryland, from the length of the winter, frequent rains, exposure and actual starvation, will probably not fall short of two thousand head, and double that number of sheep and lambs! What is the remedy for this disastrous, if not disgraceful state of things for the future? Let every farmer go for diminishing the number, and improving the breed of his domestic animals.—Let him cultivate less land, and plough none the produce of which will be under a certain quantity.—Let him provide more roots, and more hay, and let him not make his calculation on regular feeding, less than six months in the year. In riding fifty miles, you scarcely meet with a single one, of horned cattle, that is not literally mere *skin and bone*. The most favorable summer that can happen, will barely restore them to tolerable order, to encounter the next winter. So unexpected has been the prolongation of the feeding season, that some who sold hay in the early part of it, in the confidence of having preserved a sufficiency for any emergency, are now losing their cattle with a disorder called "*on the lift*!"—a disease which we believe is unknown alike to the farmer and pharmacopolist down east.

From the "Transactions of the New Haven Co. (Con.) Agricultural Society for 1840," we extract the following account of the management of a small farm, by which it will be seen that by a judicious system of management, in the hands of industry and enterprise, farming can be made as productive as any other business. There are some valuable hints to be noted and improved upon by our southern farmers, in the statements here presented.

FARM OF MR. TOWNSEND.

The next farm visited by your committee was that of Mr. Wm. K. Townsend, of East Haven, situated on the eastern border of New Haven harbor, and including the salt meadows on its margin. From these meadows the

land rises with a gentle acclivity to the summit of the ridge upon which the road from New Haven to the Light House crosses the farm, and where also the house and farm buildings are situated. It thence descends slightly to the east, to a swail through which there is a small run of water. The hill east of this swail is covered with a thrifty growth of wood, and constitutes the principal wood land of the farm.

Farm.—The farm is nearly square and consists of 43 acres of salt grass, and 118 acres of upland, 40 of which lies upon the east side of the road. It has a north-western exposure, affording a beautiful view from the harbor.

Buildings.—These are all arranged with due regard to convenience and are in good condition. The barns and piggery have been erected by the present proprietor, after approved models, and prove conclusively that much labor may be saved by judicious arrangement, with but trifling additional expense. For each implement of husbandry a special and convenient place of deposit is also provided. As much attention has been paid to the rearing of neat cattle and hogs upon his farm, it has been a leading object with the proprietor to have all matters connected with those branches of husbandry carefully arranged. Farmers about making similar erections may derive many useful hints from an examination of these premises.

Fences.—The fences upon the farm throughout are good, and those which have been remodeled in the course of improvement pursued by Mr. Townsend, are strong and durable. His walls with posts and rails may well be examined as specimens of fences exceedingly permanent and yet not unreasonably expensive.

Soil.—The soil of the farm is a sandy and gravelly loam, upon a gravelly subsoil. In some small portions there is a slight admixture of clay. Compared with some of the deep rich soils of the country, it is naturally light and thin, but is capable of being brought into a state of high cultivation, and of producing heavy crops, less luxuriant perhaps in the amount of vegetation than those upon soils more retentive of moisture, yet of excellent quality, wasting less in the curing, and telling well in weight and measure.

Cultivation.—The general cultivation is thorough and good. It is an object with the proprietor to have his whole farm in a state of improvement. To effect this he reclaims successive portions from the condition in which it was left by the former occupant, by careful and thorough tillage, collecting the rocks and stones into strong and durable fences, and applying a heavy coating of manure. Under this course his whole farm, with the exception of two fields not yet reached in the regular order, has been thoroughly cultivated and greatly and permanently improved.

After such improvement, however, these lands are not, as is too often the case, again reduced to their former condition, or rendered still less productive, by injudicious and excessive cropping, without any return to the soil; but by such subsequent careful treatment, as every good farmer ought to give his land, they are kept constantly improving.

Rotation.—Two different courses of cropping are followed, the one extending through three seasons, with two coatings of manure; the other through two only, with a single application of manure. The former is after grass—corn with manure, potatoes with manure, and winter rye or barley with grass seed. The latter is corn, potatoes, pumpkins, or turnips, after grass with manure, and winter rye or barley with grass seed.

Corn.—Is planted only on sward. Twenty or 25 double loads of manure per acre being spread, the land is plowed deep and clean, is rolled and planted during the first or second week in May, five kernels to the hill, and three feet three inches distant each way. The crop receives three hoeings without hilling, being dressed both ways at each hoeing with the horse plow, or cultivator. Fifteen bushels of ashes, or three bushels of plaster, per acre, are applied to the hills before the second hoeing. The crop is cut up at the ground and stacked usually in the last of September, yielding 70 bushels per acre. The seed before planting is soaked in tar water to prevent the ravages of worms and birds.

Potatoes.—Are cultivated for the New Haven market. The Mercers are the favorite and most productive variety. The Scotch Greys, Mohawks and Pink-eyes, are also raised to suit the various tastes of customers. Land the previous year in corn receives 20 loads of manure, and is plowed clean. For Mercers the rows are two and a half feet apart; one and a half. For early market they are planted in April,

for other varieties three feet, and the hills upon the row for the general crop in the latter part of May, and are dressed with the cultivator and hoed twice. The early planted are dug for market in time for a crop of rye, the regular crop as late as the season will allow. For seed, potatoes of ordinary size are cut into two pieces, and one piece is put in each hill. Thus treated, they produce 250 bushels to the acre.

Rye.—Is sown after corn, potatoes, pumpkins, or turneps, with two plowings and one harrowing, and the seed is covered with the harrow. One and a half bushels of seed is sown, and the actual measured average for several years is twenty-five bushels.

Oats.—Being considered not as profitable as barley, are seldom raised, and only with peas for feed. When thus sown, they produce an average of 45 bushels.

Wheat.—Is occasionally sown, but is thought less sure, generally profitable, than rye and barley.

Barley.—Is sown on land prepared as for oats, and yields an average of 32 bushels. It is considered the best white spring crop raised.

Pumpkins.—Of different varieties are raised as food for cows and hogs. Turf land is plowed clean, rolled and marked out in lines 10 feet apart both ways. At the intersection of the line, the turf is dug out and the hole filled with manure and earth. Six or eight seeds are planted in each hill, the two most vigorous shoots only being allowed to remain. Great crops are thus obtained, and are found invaluable in the dairy.

Ruta Baga.—The land is prepared in the fall as for common turneps. In the spring the seed is planted in drills, and hoed sufficiently to keep the weeds entirely subdued. The common white turnep is raised only as fall feed for cows.

Manure.—Three hundred double loads are annually made on the farm, of which, over fifty are from the hog pen. All refuse vegetable matters are collected in the yard. Sea weed is used in the hog pen only, as it is found not to decompose in the open yard. All the manure is applied in a fresh state upon land to be plowed, except that a large compost heap is prepared during summer for root crops and meadows. As much is applied on land to be plowed as the plow will cover, usually twenty-five double loads. But few fish are used, though taken in the vicinity, because they are considered not worth the time and expense requisite to produce them. No manure is purchased.

Plaster.—About three-fourths of a ton is annually applied to the meadows and pastures.

Lime.—Shell lime to the amount of 60 bushels is added to the compost heap.

Meadows.—Thirty acres are in meadow. None has been seeded within three years; attention for that time having been given more particularly to the pasture land. The meadows are depastured by cows closely in the fall, but not in the spring. As the grass loses its vigor in different places, manure from the compost heap, at the rate of fifteen loads per acre, is applied and spread in the fall. Ten quarts herd's grass, four of red top, and two of red clover, is the usual quantity of seed. No hay is ordinarily sold or bought. In haying, a portion of the men continue to mow until time to cart in the afternoon. The boys, and occasionally one man, ted, open and turn, until from two to three P. M. They then with the revolving horse rake put the whole into heaps in a surprisingly short time. All the hay sufficiently made is carted, and the remaining heaps dressed off with a hand rake. The hay being thus secured while warm from the influence of the sun, is found to be sweeter and better relished by stock.

Pastures.—Of these there are 56 acres divided into five lots, four of which are fed exclusively by cows. They are changed each week. In this manner fresh feed, and it is believed a much larger quantity is obtained. Ten quarts of herd's grass, four of red top, and four of clover, are sown for pasture. A crop of hay is usually cut the first season after sowing. Mr. T. has also a tract of land of 100 acres in the north-eastern part of the town, which is devoted entirely to the pasture of the cows out of milk, and young stock. This land not being a part of the farm offered for premium, was not visited by our committee.

Fruit.—Eight acres are in orchard, producing apples of nearly every variety. Early apples are sold in the city at one dollar per bushel. The trees are thrifty and bear well. The quality of the fruit and the vigor of the trees have been much improved by pasturing the orchards with hogs. Last year, though the crop was light in this

region, over \$200 was received for apples sold. The residue were fed to hogs, cows, oxen and horses. They are considered excellent for working oxen. Sweet and sour are used indiscriminately.

Stock.—One yoke of oxen are kept for farm work. They are seldom raised upon the farm, more profit being derived from the breeding of improved stock. Eighteen cows of the Durham breed, in full or in part, are kept for the milk furnished in the city. Those in milk give a daily average through the summer, of 100 quarts, besides the milk and butter used in the family. Last year, nine calves were raised. The others were sold at three days old. Through the winter the cows are stabled in the basement of the barn, and receive each daily, beside fresh hay, a bushel of cut feed, consisting of salt hay and shorts, or oil cake. In spring until the 10th of May, they are turned to pasture through the day, still receiving their cut feed, and in the fall they are fed with turneps, pumpkins, &c. after the fall feed becomes short. Twenty head of young stock, and one splendid pair of fat oxen, of the Durham breed, are also kept.

Few farmers in Connecticut have accomplished more in improving the breed of cattle among us than Mr. Townsend. His fine cows and other stock of the short horned Durham breed, reared by himself, prove conclusively that the race need not degenerate on the comparatively short feed of this country. The valuable stock upon the farm has all been raised by Mr. T. and constitutes a portion of the profits of the farm for several years past. The original imported animals, from which the whole stock was derived, have been sold at a very considerable advance upon their cost. In feeding stock a great saving is effected by the thorough use of the cutting box. The salt hay, and all coarse hay, is thus cut, and being mingled with feed is consumed without waste.

Hogs.—This stock, 70 in all, consists of 12 breeding sows, with their pigs, 2 boars, and 4 fall pigs for fattening. They are generally of the "Thin Rind" breed, so deservedly celebrated wherever known. Two litters of pigs are annually obtained from each sow. A few Berkshire shires are kept in order to test their good qualities.

Sheep.—Of these there are thirty-two of the Bakewell breed. They are in good condition, and are fine specimens of the breed; which, on account of the large lambs, heavy fleeces, and excellent mutton it produces, is well worthy the careful attention of our farmers.

Horses.—Two are kept for work, one of which is driven in the milk wagon.

Poultry.—Turkeys, fowls and ducks (but no geese) are raised for family use only.

Labor.—One man is hired by the year, and one for eight months, for farm work, and other labor through the summer equal to one man for six months. The milk is now, and for three summers past has been, delivered in the city by Mr. Townsend's son, of 15 years. One other son, still younger, is employed on the farm. Mr. Townsend himself, on account of feeble health, relies but little upon his own labors in the operations of the farm.

It is found that the use of the revolving horse rake in securing the crop of grass saves a great amount of time, and enables the man emphatically to "make hay while the sun shines." The hay is put up with far less labor and more rapidly, and is readily secured on the appearance of the coming shower. In all cases it is so secured before the falling of the dew. Mr. Townsend estimates that this simple instrument saves him the labor of at least two extra hands during the season of haying, besides enabling him to secure his hay in better condition.

From his farm accounts, Mr. Townsend has furnished your committee with a statement of the prominent items of his actual receipts and expenditures relating to the farm for the last year. The following table shows the cash received during that time, over and above the consumption of a large family, viz:

Fruit,	\$200 00
Vegetables,	50 00
Neat Stock,	1310 00
Hogs and Pigs,	585 00
Wool,	50 00
Milk, Butter, and Calves,	2143 00
Rent of Stock,	40 00

Gross income in 1839, \$4388 00

Deduct cash paid for labor and feed for cows, \$1452 00

Nett income in 1839, \$2936 00

HINTS TO PLANTERS AND FARMERS.—*The want of Rural Amusements.—The danger of Intellectual Idleness.*

A modern novel writer remarks, that "*The mind that lies fallow but a single day, sprouts up in follies that are only to be killed by constant and assiduous culture.*" Agreeing with him in opinion, we quote the observation, not so much for the novelty of the thought it expresses, as for the appositeness of the simile drawn from agriculture life, to illustrate an important moral truth; and from the persuasion, that something may be said in the way of amplification which may be useful to our agricultural readers.

The passage quoted inculcates in familiar and forcible language, a lesson which all should bear in mind, and none more than those who reside in the country where the means of mental and social recreations are not so various and accessible as in towns; that we should have always at hand, under all changes of circumstances and of weather, *some attractive and useful occupation*; for, however uncultivated may be the intellect, a state of quiescence will ever be painful as it is unnatural. This principle of nature may be seen in the actions and habits of almost all animated beings, possessed of the power of locomotion. Can we then imagine any case where utter inactivity must be more unendurable than with young people, full of sensibility, and alive to the influence of all the passions that belong to youth and health. Under this fixed principle of our physical constitution, how indispensable that we should be made, in early life, sufficiently conversant with books, to ensure a love of reading. But this love can only become general when society shall become more generally enlightened.—When it shall not be considered "good," without some mental refinement.—Then shall those who cannot sustain themselves in company by a fair and reasonable display of literary acquirement, lose their *caste*; and to this end, and for this state of things, we should all unite in earnest and constant endeavours. Well would it be too, if all young people, destined for agricultural life, whatever may be their fortune or prospects, could be taught some useful handicraft, which might be wrought at in all weathers, in-doors and out of doors. It might serve to fill up many wearisome hours when fatigued with reading; for we are told that even Homer sometimes nodded.

Above all, let young people *never be idle*. We have the warrant of scripture for saying, there is a time for all things—"A time to weep and a time to laugh, a time to mourn and a time to dance." Indeed, with us, it is very questionable whether the banishment under whatever influences, of all the jovial amusements of the olden time, such as the manly and exhilarating pleasures of the chase, with all its comic incidents and occasional mishaps; the no less animating and healthful games with the ball, the quoit, and the bowl at nine pins, with the lively sleighing parties, and the joyous dance to the merry fiddle of some popular old character—some old negro Cato, or Pompey, or Caesar, or Antony, with all the jocund frolics that once circled in merry-round, from house to house through the winter months, we much doubt whether the suppression of all these diversions has been followed by any real increase in the practice of the great virtues of truth, honor, temperance, charity and "true hospitality," which then sat at every man's door to welcome the coming guest.

Who that can remember it, does not look back with a compound feeling of pleasure and melancholy to the time when

"——— Dames of ancient days
Have led their children through the mirthful maze,
And the gay grand sire, skilled in gestic lore
Has frisk'd beneath the burthen of three score."

What recreations, what occupations, for the mind and spirit, have been substituted for these refreshing and healthful rustic exercises and enjoyments, which then filled up our seasons of leisure, and kept the heart at

least, if not the mind, from lying "fallow?" *Is it better education!* But we are digressing.

The farmer who manages his own estate, as all should do at least their homestead, may rest assured, that if his sons are kept idle at home after having finished their scholastic education, (for education is finished only with life) if they have not been imbued with some taste for literature, they will look for some other means of flying from the pains of mental vacuity and the listlessness of bodily inaction; and alas, where are they so likely now to find the relief demanded by the very restlessness of our nature? Is the reader, who ever he may be, at a loss for the answer? Is it not at some neighboring village tavern or \propto roads groggery, where they are sure to meet with vacant minded idlers of similar wants and congenial temper, that they most easily escape from self-disgust, to undergo sensations at once exhilarating and destructive? The ready bottle, with the charming power of the magician's wand, dispels alike all remembrance of the past and all care for the future.—Sadness and gloomy anticipations give way to momentary excitement, and life and all its prospects are suddenly decked out in all the colours of the rainbow. Pleased with themselves, every thing acquires the power of pleasing: hence on such occasions the lowest jest, from the dullest fool in company, suffices to raise a general laugh among his bottle companions. The most precious period of life is thus spent in haunts of idleness and dissipation, only because the mind has been suffered to "lie fallow." It occurs to us as we write, to suggest, that farmers, young and old, should associate with their agricultural societies, some scheme to promote at the same time the *culture of the mind* as well as of the earth. The time and money that are spent in lounging idly at country stores and tavern bars, would well pay for useful periodicals and a small select circulating library. Now that all "monied securities" are being impaired by speculation and taxation, their holders are more and more disposed to look to *terra firma*, and to agriculture, as the safest of all investments, and the most respectable of all employments; but who will choose to make settlement for his family in a *bræotian* district, where moral darkness forever prevails, and the very soul is incrustated with ignorance or steeped in sensuality? In neighborhoods where the mind is thus permitted to lie fallow, men rarely come together except at public places of resort, and there all conversation is stereotyped.—It usually begins with—"Is there much fly in your wheat—many worms in your tobacco," mingled with partizan jokes and gibes, and expressions of anxiety or of hope, not for the good of their country or the means of their country's present disengagement and future glory; but for the success of *their party*! These sage inquiries and profound suggestions being made, the next motion is to the counter for "a drink," as the readiest way to stir and enliven a stagnant mind. But let us turn from a picture so uninviting to contemplate one no more like it, than "Hyperion to a satyr." How many copious and perennial springs of delicious enjoyments—how many interesting themes of endless and untiring conversation are opened for the mind and heart of man, by an *early culture the intellectual faculties*. More to be desired than the famed lamp of Aladin, it unlocks to us the infinitely diversified stores of political and natural history. It exposes to the contemplation of the delighted student, not only the geographical lines, but the varied productions and peculiar manners, institutions, arts, and trades of all parts of the world; it begets a fondness for biography, and by that means enables and leads us to hold, in our closet, communion approaching to the pleasure of personal intercourse with the most illustrious characters of the remotest antiquity—"the departed GREAT and the illustrious WISE;" it gives a taste for the sciences and these qualify us to penetrate and study nature in all her king-

doms: botany, mineralogy, agriculture, the history and cultivation of fruits, flowers, grains and grasses. Thus prepared by useful and judicious training—having once entered the portals, and caught a glimpse of the rich and numerous chambers in the palace of knowledge, how certain will be the distaste of the young farmer and planter ever after for all vulgar and vicious associations and habits.—How impossible that he should not revolt with horror from the thought of finding recreation in the ruinous chances of the gaming table, or the yet more blasting excitements of the bowl!

Beginning with a quotation from one novelist, let us conclude with one from another: "They only are justifiable in seclusion who, like the great Philosophers, make that very seclusion the means of serving and enlightening their race—who from their retreats send forth their oracles of wisdom, and make the desert which surrounds them eloquent with the voice of truth." The farmer may enlighten by his example as the philosopher does by his precepts. Finally, let him remember that as the bow, to retain its elasticity, must sometimes be unbent.—He has for his children to choose between—education and the love of books, or—dissipation! for we have no longer any rural amusements.

MORE OF THE ORIGIN OF THE WHITE CATTLE WITH RED EARS.—We have often noticed this breed of cattle, and if opportunity offered, we have often thought that by choosing a few, with all the marks, we would reestablish them as a distinct race. We saw a perfect specimen of the breed near the Rail Road Depot in Washington recently. At one of the Cattle Shows at the old Maryland Tavern, we remember that Mr. William Gibson took the premium with a cow of this color and these marks. It will be seen that Howitt, from whose interesting sketches of "Rural Life in England, 1841," a kind friend copied the following chapter, says that some have black and some red ears.

Were we choosing individuals from which to reform this striking family, we should carefully select those with a *yellow*, not white skin, and with red, in preference to black ears:

We have a few herds of the original cattle which once abounded in England and Scotland, still remaining. We have long ago destroyed our wolves, bears, and boars, and it seems almost a miracle that a few of these inhabitants of our ancient forests, have been preserved. They form the most interesting objects of those parts of the country where they exist. Every one knows the use Scott has made of them in the *Bride of Lammermuir*.—There was formerly a fine herd of them at Drumlawrig in Scotland. In England they were to be found at Burton Constable in Yorkshire; Wollaton near Nottingham; Gisburne in Craven; Lune Hall in Cheshire; Chartley Castle in Staffordshire; and Chillingham in Northumberland. That they were of the true old breed, universally milk white, having only the tips of their horns, and their muzzles and ears coloured. The only difference was, that in some herds, the tips and the whole of the inside of the ears, were black, in others red or brown. What may be the numbers remaining at Leine or Gisburne, I do not know. At Wallaton they have become mixed with the common breed; but at Chartley there were about twenty of them, where they retain their ancient characteristics, and their wildness. Here, there are superstitious connected with them. It is believed and asserted, that if they amount to more than a certain number, or if a calf of an unusual color is produced, some calamity happens in the family of the noble owner, Earl Feners. This, it is asserted, was the case when one of the Earls was executed; and indeed, that every family calamity has been thus prognosticated.

The noblest herd is to be found at Chillingham Castle, on the Northumbrian borders, the seat of the Earl of Fankerville. The Park is well calculated for the use of such animals; it lies in a solitary country. Care seems to render the isolation as complete as possible: there is not even a public house permitted by his Lordship in the small hamlet which seems to exist just as the ancient

dependent hamlet of the feudal castle did in the feudal times themselves. The castle, a fine fabric, in true castellated style, and well befitting the classic land of Northumberland—the region of Alnwick, Warkworth, and Chevy Chase—of the skirmishes of Douglas and Percy—of many an ancient cross, convent, battle-stone and hermit-cell, lies embosomed in its woods, at the foot of wild hills, which ascend eastward for a mile or more, and terminate in a range of bare and craggy eminences of a fine woodlawn character. This steep slope between the castle and the heights, is the park. Various woods and deep dells are scattered over it, so that the cattle can choose a high and airy pasture between them, where they see afar off any approach—a situation they seem particularly to enjoy; or can, at the slightest alarm, plunge into the depth of woods and glens.

Bewick, who visited them, has given capital portraits of this interesting race of cattle, and the following passages from his account of them, are marked by his usual accuracy.

"At the first appearance of any person they set off in full gallop, and at the distance of two or three hundred yards make a wheel round, and come boldly up again, tossing their heads in a menacing manner. On a sudden they make a full stop at the distance of forty or fifty yards, looking wildly at the objects of their surprise; but on the least motion being made, they all again turn round, and run with equal speed, but not to the same distance: forming a short circle, and again returning with a bolder and more threatening aspect than before, they approach much nearer, probably within thirty yards; when they make another stand, and again run off. This they do several times, shortening their distance, and advancing nearer, till they come within ten yards; when most people think it prudent to leave them, not choosing to provoke them further; for there is little doubt but in two or three times more, they would make an attack.

"The mode of killing them, was, perhaps, the only modern remains of the grandeur of ancient hunting. On notice being given that a wild bull would be killed on a certain day, the inhabitants of the neighborhood came mounted and armed with guns, &c., sometimes to the amount of a hundred horse, and four or five hundred foot, who stood upon walls or got into trees, while the horsemen rode out the bull from the rest of the herd, until he stood at bay; when a marksman dismounted and shot. At some of these huntings, twenty or thirty of these shots have been fired before he was subdued. On such occasions the bleeding victim grew desperately furious, from the smarting of his wounds, and the shouts of savage joy that were echoing from every side; but from the number of accidents that happened, this dangerous mode has been little practiced of late years; the park keeper alone generally shooting them with a rifled gun, at one shot.

"When the cows calve, they hide their calves for a week or ten days, in some sequestered situation, and go and suckle them two or three times a day. If any person come near the calves, they clap their heads close to the ground, and lie like a hare in form to hide themselves. This is a proof of their native wildness, and is corroborated by the following circumstance, that happened to the writer of this narrative, who found a hidden calf of two days old, very lean and weak. On stroking its head, it got up, pawed two or three times like an old bull, bellowed very loud, stepped back a few steps, and bolted at his legs with all its force—it then began to paw again, bellowed, stepped back, and bolted as before; but knowing its intention, he stepped aside, and it missed him, fell, and was so very weak that it could not rise, though it made several efforts. But it had done enough: the whole herd was alarmed, and coming to its rescue, obliged him to retire; for the dams will allow no person to touch their calves, without attacking them with impetuous ferocity.

"When any one happens to be wounded, or is grown feeble through age or sickness, the rest of the herd set upon it, and gore it to death.

"The weight of the bulls is generally from forty to fifty stone the four quarters; of the cows about thirty. The beef is finely marbled, and of excellent flavor."

We visited the park in 1836, and were at great pains to get a sight of this noble herd. We were told that the keeper was in the park, and would get us a view of it; but on going into it, we found him and some others of the household busily engaged in shooting fawns. For this purpose some men on horseback were galloping

round a herd of deer, and driving them in a particular direction, where a keeper lay in ambush, near a narrow opening between the wood, and when they came near enough, shot with his rifle such fawns as he wanted. It was a scene of great animation: the galloping men—the keeper seen cautiously peeping out, to watch for the approach of the herd—the herd here collected into a dense group, in watchfulness and alarm—and again streaming off in a long line across the park, in some direction which seemed most to promise escape. The cries of the old—the shriller cries of the young—the sudden flash and report from the thicket—the fall of the fawn—and the flying of the herd in some other direction, made up a lively though painful scene.

But this spoiled our peculiar sport. The wild cattle, accustomed to be fired at themselves occasionally, alarmed at the sound of the guns, had retired to the most obscure woodland retreat of the park. Several persons told us that they had seen the whole herd a few minutes before, in the highest part of the park; but we traversed the woods in every direction, and penetrated into their darkest recesses without getting a glimpse of them. This we did for a couple of hours, and spite of the warnings of those who were well acquainted with them, so great was my anxiety to have a view of these fine animals. Two sawyers, who were sawing timber at a pit up in a glade of the park, told us that a few mornings before, on coming to their work, they found several bulls in the glade, which began to shake their heads, and tear up the ground in a style which induced them to betake themselves to the wood as nimbly as possible. We were told, too, that Mr. Landseer, while sketching some of these cattle, found it advisable to retreat more than once; and that people are not unfrequently pursued, but that one man had been killed by them the previous summer. However, trusting to my ability to mount a tree, in case of need, I determined to hold on till I found them; and having thus gone through all the woods but one, not excepting Robin Hood's Clench, for Robin has a traditional retreat in many places of the North—I was certain they must be there, and therefore gave way to the remonstrances of wiser heads, and retired to a distance to watch their issuing forth. The firing of the guns in the lower part of the park had ceased, and we were assured that the cattle would not be long before they made their appearance. And sure enough in about half an hour, this grand herd of wild cattle came streaming out of this very wood. There were upward of one hundred of them; and they spread themselves at equal distances across the steep glade, between this and the next wood, and commenced a steady graze, ever and anon lifting up a cautious head, to ascertain the actual absence of danger. It was a sight well worthy of a long journey to see. Their number, their uniformity of color and shape, the wild shy look of the cows, the sturdy strength of the bulls—some of them of a large size—and their clear snowy hue, which made them conspicuous for many miles distant, as we occasionally turned, on our way over the moors to Woollen, and saw them still grazing in the very same spot and order. They reminded us of the herds of the Sun, amongst which Ulysses' hungry crew made such havoc in the meads of Trinacria.

We were told that the hunting of the bulls had been renewed by Lord Ossulston, the eldest son of the Earl of Faulkerville, with whom it was a very favorite pursuit—certainly the grandest species of chase yet left in Britain, and the only one which the sense of danger incurred can heighten, and ennoble to any thing like the same level as that of hunting the tiger in India, or the bear in the Northern countries of Europe. It seems, as well he may, that the Earl is proud of this fine herd of cattle, and, it is said, refuses on any terms to furnish any of his noble neighbors with a pair of them to stock their parks similarly. It is to be hoped that this interesting remnant of the native herd, will long be preserved in its present magnificent number and purity of breed.

At the meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science, at New Castle, in August, 1838, a paper was read on these wild cattle by Mr. L. Hindmarsh. The only additional facts respecting them, was contained in a letter of Lord Faulkerville to the writer. His Lordship stated that nothing had for generations been known of the origin of these cattle in his family; and that they were mentioned in no family document—that there was great probability of their location there being very ancient. He describes them, as we found them, retiring into the woods on any alarm, and having a faculty of traversing

the woods so quietly that it is difficult to obtain a sight of them. He states that he himself has not been able in summer time to get a sight of them for weeks together—that on the contrary, in winter time, being fed in the inner park, they become pretty familiar, and will let you go near them, especially when on horseback. His Lordship describes them as very uncertain in their disposition, sometimes struck with sudden panics, and at others very fierce. "When they come down into the lower part of the park, which they do at stated hours, they move like a regiment of cavalry in single files, the bulls leading, or in retreat it is the bulls which bring up the rear. Lord Ossulston was witness to a curious way in which they took possession, as it were, of some new pasture recently laid open to them. It was in the evening about sunset. They began by lining the front of a small wood, which seemed quite alive with them, when all of a sudden, they made a dart forward all together in a line, and charging close by him across the plain, they spread out, and after a little time began feeding." His Lordship says, "Many stories might be told of hair breadth escapes, accidents of sundry kinds from these cattle," and gives an instance of a bull attacking a keeper, whom he tossed three times, then knelt down on him, breaking several of his ribs, and would soon have killed him, had not a number of gentlemen from the castle with rifles succeeded in destroying the furious beast, but not till they had lodged six or seven bullets in his skull.

ON CATTLE.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Having spent some time this spring in Genesee county for the purpose of purchasing cattle for the Eastern Market, and seeing an ardent desire prevailing among a considerable portion of your intelligent and enterprising farmers of improving their present stocks of cattle, I propose giving some general hints upon that subject—more especially to those, however, who breed for the Eastern market. For steers and working oxen, I prefer the Devons to any other breed; as their fine horns and beautiful red color, united with their quick, graceful motions, give those of the same weight, over other breeds, a price varying from \$10 to \$40 per pair more.

For cows, the Durhams stand unrivalled for their superior milking qualities; yet when we consider their color and coarseness of flesh and the quantity of food consumed, they are not so much beyond the Holderness, or a cross of the Durham and Devon and Holderness, which suit purchasers generally full as well as the Durham. I have frequently sold a cherry red cow when driving, for full as much as I could a Durham, where the blood of the Devon was evidently to be seen, from the fine color and horns taking the fancy of the purchaser. But I would not by any means wish to be understood to rank the Devon or Holderness in the same class with the Durham, but would either advise the cross, or the pure Durhams for cows. I would also suggest the evil which results from the too frequent practice of many of your farmers in over-feeding their bulls of pure bloods, of either kind mentioned, with grain, &c. &c. in order to make a great show to their neighbors, in the size of the animal, and also in publishing the weight, at 6, 12 and 18 months old, which is proof sufficient that they are not proper animals for sires. More especially where this practice has been persevered in for some two or three generations. It is generally known that the offspring of healthy men, who live and wade in luxury, hand down to their posterity a curse which will follow them through life, and which cannot be easily shaken off; and most certainly where two or three generations follow the practice of their ancestors, their bodily powers sinking into numerous complaints incident to the human family. So with the brute creation. And, depend upon it, if you rear calves from bulls that have had their digestive organs distended, the same will be handed down, and if not fed with the same bountiful hand, such stock will sink into comparative insignificance.

It would be much better for those raising stock to see that their bulls should be fed well; that is, have as much good hay as they wish to eat, and kept as the old saying is, "heart whole." A few roots in winter, say given as often as once a week, would be advantageous perhaps, and advisable, as in winter all animals like a change from dry hay, making them most "heartly."

I noticed a small stock of very fine Devons in Sheldon, in this country; also a fine Devon bull, near Le Roy; also a fine herd of Durhams, the property of a Mr. Remsen, near Alexander, and the very fine Devon bull, *Red Jacket*, near Batavia, the property of a Mr. Cone, lately from Connecticut.

All the above named cattle I would particularly recommend to the farmers of Genesee county, as they have not, I think, been over-fed, any of them sufficiently to injure their stock. Mr. Cone assured me he had let his bull run with his other stock, none of which had any food but hay and straw. This is the best way to produce fine stock. For what farmer is there that can feed and nurse his whole stock? and what farmer is there that wishes any stock of the kinds mentioned, but that will improve his old stock, on the same keeping? Rest assured that good blood improve your stock, but great feed to particular animals should be condemned.

The Devons have proved themselves to the particular favorable attention of the farmers generally, (excepting, however, those who keep dairies,) for hardy constitution, standing the long winters, and keeping as well as any other stock on the same feed. Yours,
New Genesee Farmer. AN EASTERN DROVER.

ON POUURETTE—BY A SOUTHERNER. Concluded.

But to show still more forcibly the importance of Poudrette, it will be proper to make an estimate of its value, compared to that of stable-manure. To do this, I shall suppose the case of a farmer, resident within two miles of the city, who wishes to manure twenty acres of land. Stable manure would cost him in the city, not counting the trouble and loss of time incurred in collecting it, twelve and a half cents the single horse cart load. Suppose a man, with a horse, could haul four loads a day, by the time it should be delivered on his farm, it would cost him at least fifty cents per load—and I know of no experienced farmer on the neck, who would estimate the cost below that. At this rate, suppose he put forty single cart loads to the acre, to manure twenty acres, would cost him four hundred dollars. In the neighborhood of New York, where Poudrette has been used within a few years, it appears by the statement of D. K. Minor, President of the New York Poudrette Company, that from thirty to forty bushels are applied to the acre, and that thirty bushels are equivalent to twenty loads (of a two horse cart,) of stable manure. I will assume forty bushels of Poudrette to the acre, as the basis of calculation, and the price thirty-five cents per bushel, (the rate at which it is sold by the New York Company.) Eight hundred bushels for the twenty acres, would therefore cost \$280, and if we allow twenty bushels to the cart load, there would be forty cart loads, which at thirty-seven and a half cents per load, would amount to \$15. This added to \$280, would make the total expense of manuring twenty acres with Poudrette, \$295. Thus, there would be a clear saving of \$105 in manuring this quantity of land, by using this substance instead of stable manure. To this must be added the value of the services of a horse and hand, in carting seven hundred and sixty loads of stable manure, equivalent to one hundred and ninety days, which, at one dollar and fifty cents per day, would be \$285, saved by substituting Poudrette for the stable manure, not to take into account the wear and tear of horses, which on our sandy roads is very great.

If a greater distance be assumed, the advantages of Poudrette becomes still more obvious. Common manure will not bear transportation more than three or four miles, and to the utmost of that limit, only for the use of the market gardener. Poudrette, on the contrary, being in comparatively small bulk, may be conveyed in barrels, or bags, by water, and rail road carriage, almost any distance, and even then yield a profit. Thus, it has been repeatedly shipped from France, to the West Indies, after incurring the heavy expense of land carriage at home, from Paris to the nearest shipping port. By our rivers, inlets, and rail road, therefore, almost every part of our State could be supplied, and it could be conveyed to the neighboring islands, at so slight an expense, that were arrangements made for its production, in adequate quantities, these regions might, in a few years, be made as fertile as a garden while the time and labor now consumed in collecting marsh and other species of manure, could be appropriated to other work on the farm or plantation.

But to ensure these advantages, it would be necessary that arrangements should be made for the preparation of the material on a large scale. This is a consummation which it is feared will not soon be realized. But in the absence of such arrangements, the farmers near the city would find it to their advantage, to imitate those of Flanders, in each one having a pit provided for the reception of night soil, where he might readily submit it to the pre-

paration necessary to convert it into Poudrette. Should he not be disposed to adopt any suggestion, for obtaining an agent to effect this conversion from the sources indicated above, he would find in ashes and lime, a ready, but inferior means of accomplishing the necessary preparation. The best unslacked stone lime can be purchased at a dollar and a half or two dollars per barrel. This, when slacked, I have been informed by a gentleman who has made the experiment, will yield, if good, from ten to fourteen bushels. At this rate, lime would be sufficient economical for the purpose here indicated, and if on adding either it or ashes, in sufficient quantity to the night soil, the mass should not be rendered adequately pulverulent to be applied to the soil, the requisite preparation might be completed, by throwing in top soil from the fields, or vegetable mould. Even clay would be found very efficacious in bringing night soil into a proper condition to be applied to the soil. Allusion has been made above to this property. A manure prepared in this way, is sold in the neighborhood of Paris, under the name of *Stercorat*, at a very high price. It has been found so valuable, that the inventor, M. Loques, obtained a patent for the invention, from the French Government. In the preparation both the liquid and solid contents of the privies, are mixed with some earthly substance.* To the same mode of preparation, belongs the process for which Madame Vibort Duboul received a gold medal from the Royal Agricultural Society of France, and a patent for fifteen years. Her "*Alkaline Vegetative Powder*" is obtained by promoting an active fermentation in fluid excrementitious substances, and then adding slacked lime in sufficient quantity, to convert the whole into a dry powder.† This material is said to be very superior to ordinary Poudrette, on cold, light, and moist lands, extending its influence over the soil for several years, without requiring a repetition of manure during that period. Nearly the same plan was proposed many years ago by Sir Humphrey Davy. Plaster of Paris, could it be obtained at a cheap rate, would also form a valuable agent in the preparation of night soil for agricultural purposes. It appears, indeed, that a company was formed near Paris, as early as 1818, for the manufacture of a species of Poudrette, called *Urate*, which is prepared by commingling urine, or the liquid contents of privies, with Plaster of Paris. For this discovery, the inventor, M. Donat, received a gold medal. This substance, is said by a commission, consisting of Vauquelin, Dubois, &c., to be so powerful in its effect upon the duller soils, that it should only be employed by skilful and discriminating farmers.

But perhaps the most effectual means of disinfecting night soil, would consist in the admixture with it, of pulverised charcoal. Wood is so abundant in some parts of our country, this substance could be obtained at rates which would probably justify its employment in this way,—especially, as charcoal itself is one of the most valuable fertilizers we possess. Thus, by using it for this purpose, its valuable properties would not only be available as an agent of preparation, but also as a direct means of promoting fertility. It is stated, indeed, that a preparation of night soil has been lately imported into Scotland, and the North of England, from Copenhagen, under the name of "*Owen's Animalized Carbon*," which has been found very beneficial on the turnip crop, when applied in the drill.‡ One ton, which costs £3, is said to be sufficient for one acre of land, and its effects have been found so salutary, that it is likely to supersede the use of bone manure.

Having pointed out some of the advantages of Poudrette, and several methods of preparing it, I shall conclude with a few reflections relative to the method of applying it, and the results of its employment, as a manure, for several different crops.

Employed for the crop of Indian corn, at the rate of one gill to the hill, at the time of planting, poudrette was found by Dr. Josiah Bowers, of Smithtown, Long Island, so effectual, that six acres treated in this manner, yielded a product more than double that furnished by the remaining half of the field, although the soil was cold and clayey, and consequently not well suited to produce good corn without warm manure. In another field of ten acres, one half was planted in the same way, the other half without manure. Both parts came up equally well, but that which had been manured with Poudrette grew with so much more rapidity and vigor, that at the time of the second

hoeing it was twice the size of the other.—At this time the unmanured five acres had the same quantity of Poudrette scattered broad-cast, that had been applied to the other in the hill, and worked in with the cultivator. Although that which had been manured in the hill kept ahead for a few weeks, the other gained rapidly upon it after the application of the Poudrette, and at the time of cutting up, no difference could be perceived in the crop. He remarks, in a subsequent communication, that one gill put into the hill, will produce blades of the finest dark, green color, and of an early, rapid growth, even when the soil is light, and nearly exhausted by previous cropping. The experiments of several gentlemen—Messrs. Blydenburgh, Mills, Potter, Fleet, and Smith—with Poudrette on the corn crop, furnished results equally satisfactory. Comparative trials with Poudrette, hog-pen manure, compost, fish, and yard manure, were made by these gentlemen, and in every instances, superior to that produced by the other substances. In some of these experiments, half a pint, and even a pint of Poudrette was put into the hill, but where a pint was used, the product was not greater than where a gill was employed. It is even supposed that this large quantity tends to affect the germination of the seed injuriously.

In their trials with Poudrette on oats and wheat, at the rate of from thirty to forty bushels to the acre, these gentlemen obtained results equally satisfactory. Compared with the best stable and compost manure, in the ratio of one bushel of Poudrette to the cart load of manure, the product from the former was always equal, and in some instances superior to that furnished by the latter substance. In one case, in which ten bushels to the acre were applied for buck-wheat, the result is represented to have surpassed all expectation, while an adjacent piece of land which was not manured, did not yield half a crop.

It has been drilled by several gentlemen, with turnips and ruta baga, at the rate of from forty to fifty bushels to the acre. Dr. Bowers states, that his turnips grew so large under the use of Poudrette, that he could not find sale for them in the market; and Mr. Blydenburgh remarks, that he sowed half an acre of turnips, after applying forty bushels of Poudrette, and another half acre, where forty-two bushels had been applied, the first week in August. The product was six hundred bushels to the acre, of turnips of uniform size, excellent quality, and fully equal to any raised in the vicinity. In the limited trials which have been made in England and Scotland, on the turnip crop, Poudrette has been found fully equal to bone manure. In an extensive experiment made by Mr. Beach, of Oakely Hall, in which Poudrette, bone manure, and stable manure were employed for the turnip crop, no difference could be perceived, the Poudrette proving equally effectual with the other articles.

Similar testimonials could be adduced in favor of Poudrette for many other crops. Wherever it has been employed, either in field or garden culture, its effects have been truly astonishing. Indeed, for all garden vegetables, it seems to be superior to every other species of manure. Its influence is always manifested from the first,—the plants growing off at once with astonishing vigor and luxuriance, taking the lead in these particulars, of those which have been manured with other substances.

Sufficient, I trust, has now been said, to show that night soil and its product, Poudrette, is entitled to the consideration of our farmers; to prove, that in point of fertility, it is at least equal, if not superior, to other species of manure; and that on the score of economy, facility of application, and portability, it possesses great advantages over almost every other fertilizing agent. In addition to these considerations, it is hoped that the foregoing observations may prove useful, by furnishing information relative to the process for the preparation of night soil, which has been strangely withheld by those capable to impart it, notwithstanding repeated calls have been made through the Agricultural periodicals of our country.

Happy, shall I be, if this, my second series of Notes and Reflections, shall engage the serious attention of even one lover of agriculture. I would fain hope that he would have an influence upon another, and that in this manner, a spirit of improvement might be awakened; and new enterprise developed; leading to the institution of valuable experiments; which, while they would tend to clothe our fields, and our meadows, with luxuriant crops, and fill our granaries with plenty, could not fail to impress us more forcibly than ever, with the wisdom and beneficence of the Creator.

A SOUTHERNER.

* Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, No. L. Sept. 1840.

† Ibid.—p. 157

‡ ib. p. 160.

PLEASURES AND PROFITS OF AGRICULTURE.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—In the last number of the Genesee Farmer the enquiry is made, whether Agriculture can be made profitable? Mr. Colman answers this question in the affirmative, so far as New England is concerned; but the inquiry still remains, what are the profits of agriculture in western New York, or rather, what may be the profits under a correct system of cultivation? The wealth of the farmer consists in the productive power of his soil, rather than in the extent of his territory. The farmer who possesses 100 or 1000 acres of unproductive land may be poor. The farmer who possesses 10 acres of land with power and skill to manage and cultivate it so as to supply all his wants, is rich.

An increased fertility of the soil is a source of profit too generally overlooked by the farmer. The great defect in our agriculture, so far as my knowledge extends, is want of system. Any system which shall embrace the two great principles of agriculture, namely, a careful attention to the making and application of manure, and a judicious rotation of crops, will ensure success. A general attention to these great principles would raise Western New York, with a soil naturally productive, to the very summit of agricultural prosperity, if at the same time proper attention be paid to the rearing the best breeds of animals. Of the system or course of rotation the best adapted to his soil and his circumstances, the farmer must be his own judge. An acre of good corn land, well manured and properly cultivated, will produce 80 bushels of corn in a season. After the corn crop is taken off, this acre will produce 20 bushels of wheat. If this acre shall be thoroughly stocked with clover and well plastered, and for two years pastured with cows and hogs, with what manure may be made from the land, it will completely preserve the fertility of the soil, and even increase it. Here we have a four year's course, which will most assuredly preserve the fertility of the soil. But the great question remains to be answered. What will be the result of this system, as it respects profit and loss? An answer to this inquiry must determine the course of the farmer. Two acres of clover on rich land will pasture two cows and four hogs in the best manner, through the season. The acre of corn stalks and the acre of wheat straw, with 40 bushels of corn in the ear, ground and fed with the stalks and the straw, will winter the cows in the best possible manner. Fifteen bushels of corn ground with the cob, and making about 22 bushels of rich provender—this fed to each of the four hogs together with the slops from the cows, will make 300 lbs. of pork, or more—this would give 1200 lbs. pork at \$5 per cwt, would be \$60. The produce from the two cows in butter and cheese, or some of both, cannot be less than \$20 each, making \$40 for the two. The whole value of pork and dairy produce is \$100; the value of wheat from the acre, at one dollar per bushel is \$20—making the whole value of the produce of four acres \$120; \$50 will give one dollar for each day's labor, and pay all the necessary expenses, leaving \$70, or the interest of \$1000 for the use of four acres for one season, and the soil improving at least five per cent. per annum. Ten acres of good land cultivated after this manner, would afford a family of five persons all the necessities of life. Forty acres cultivated on this plan will pay the interest of \$10,000 annually, without any diminution of capital.

However visionary the results of this system may appear to many, it is founded on facts and principles which every intelligent farmer knows to be correct, and can most assuredly be realized by careful and persevering attention. I do not pretend that this system is the best which can be devised; there is such a variety of soil, climate and circumstances, as renders it impossible to devise any system which shall suit them all. If any of your numerous correspondents will point out the defects of this system, or devise and recommend any other which shall be more profitable, or which shall do more to simplify the subject of agriculture and bring it within the means of all our common farmers, he will deserve well of his country, and be entitled to the character of a public benefactor.

Thus far I have written upon the profits of agriculture. So far as respects the pleasures of agriculture I would just observe, that the man who has a mind to adopt a system of husbandry embracing all its great principles, will find an employment more conducive to the health of his body and the peace of his mind, than any other; and, while he stands upon his own soil, and sees a variety of vegetable productions springing up and coming to matur-

ity around him, cultivated by his own hand, if his heart is susceptible of of grateful emotions, he will "look through nature up to nature's God," and adore that power that scatters blessings around him in such pleasing variety and in such profuse abundance.

Homer, March 12th, 1841.

JESSE IVES.
New Gen. Far.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The *Great Western* made her appearance in our harbor between one and two o'clock, bringing news from England and the Continent, but nothing of much importance.

The *President* steamer, twenty-seven days from New York, had not arrived at Liverpool when the *Great Western* left. There seems to be some cause for apprehension, several of the packet-ships having arrived which sailed after the *President* left. I see a report that a steamer was seen steering towards Fayal, which may have been the *President*.

The imprisonment of McLeod has almost ceased to be a subject of serious comment in the English newspapers, and so far as the public voice is heard, it seems to be for continued peace. The political intelligence from the East is unimportant. From all parts of the continent the news is later, but I see nothing in a hasty reading which can be regarded as of the least importance. The over-land mail had not arrived.

The commercial intelligence, being but four days later than received by the *Columbia* at Boston, is not important. The cotton market was dull, but no change in prices. The Havre Prices Current speak of improved prices. The grain market was dull.

Liverpool Cotton Market, April 5.—The market has been quiet to-day, about 2,500 having been sold. Cotton is freely offered for sale, but there is no change in prices since the close of the last week. The sales consist of 170 Bahia at 8d. to 8d. 50 Pernam. 87-8d. 200 Surats 4d to 5d. 70 Maranham 7d. to 8d.—American 6d to 7d.

April 6.—We have had an unusually dull market to-day, the sales not comprising more than 1000 bales, which have been taken wholly to the trade. In export or speculation nothing whatever has been done.

April 7.—The Grain markets continue languid, and sweet flour in bond, is dull at 23s. per bbl., which was the last price paid. The demand to-day for Cotton is moderate—nothing is doing on speculation.

Liverpool, April 2.—The Tobacco market continues quiet, the demand being confined to small lots to manufacturers at steady prices. During the last month 1800 hhds. were sold, of which 750 were Virginia Leaf and 520 stemmed, 90 Kentucky Leaf and 440 stemmed.

London, April 3.—Tobacco—Virginia Leaf—At the commencement of last month, on account of the unsettled state of political affairs between this country and the United States, it caused our home manufacturers and the Irish buyers to come freely into the market; the former bought about 350 hhds. at prices from 5s to 7d; the latter about 320 hhds. at from 6d to 7d. For exportation and resale, about 400 hhds. at from 4 to 7d. Prices for good and fine light dry qualities, for home purposes, may be quoted at 4 to 4d higher, but in other qualities but little alteration can be noticed, although holders are very firm, and not at all easy sellers; in ordinary leaf there is not above 50 or 80 hhds. which could be sold under 5d per lb. Kentucky Leaf—Dealers have taken about 650 hhds, including the cargo per Constitution, at prices from 4 3-8 to 7d. As the stock of Leaf is now getting small, holders are very firm at present quotations.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cattle.—The price of Beef Cattle continues the same as last week, and the market well supplied. The offerings during the week at the drove yards have amounted to about 249 head, and the sales to the city butchers to about 150, at prices ranging from \$6.50 to \$8 per 100 lbs. for fair to prime quality. The balance remain unsold. Live Hogs are plenty and very dull. We quote at \$5 to \$5.25 per 100 lbs.

Cotton.—We note a sale of 50 bales Upland at 114 cts. 6 months.

Howard Street Flour.—There has been but a limited demand for Howard Street Flour during the week, and the transactions from stores have been small and uniform at \$4.56 for good common brands, which was the closing price last week. The receipts both by wagons and Rail Road continue light, and the stock for sale not large. We quote the receipt price at \$4.37, which is a decline since this day week.

City Mills Flour.—Holders generally ask \$4.62, although a parcel or two has been sold at \$4.56.

Susquehanna Flour.—We note sales to some extent at \$4.50 to \$4.55, as in condition. A lot of 500 bbls. Lancaster county was sold a day or two ago at \$4.56.

Wheats.—Supplies are beginning to reach the market by the Tide Water Canal, which was opened for trade on Tuesday last.—To-day, a parcel of 10 00 bushels prime red Pennsylvania was sold at 95 cents, for grinding, and a parcel of 1700 bushels of the same description, at the same price, for

shipment. A parcel of Pa. red, with considerable smut in it, was sold yesterday at 93 cents, and one of inferior quality at 90 cents. The fair quotation for Pennsylvania wheats, to-day is 90a95 cents, according to quality. We quote common to good Md. reds at 85a90 cents, with sales. On Monday 4000 bushels Pa. red were sold from store, for shipment, at \$1.01.

Corn.—Sales of Md. white, early in the week, at 48 a 49 cents; to day sales are making at 46a48 cents. Sales of Md. yellow early in the week, at 50a51 cts, and to day at 51a52 cents. One or two parcels of prime yellow have been taken for the West India market at a cent or two higher. Sales of Virginia straw colour at 47 cts, and of yellow at 51 cts.

Rye.—Sales of Pennsylvania Rye at 55 cents and to day at 56 cts. Md. is worth about 50 cents.

Oats.—Are scarce and wanted. Sales of Md. have been made at 35a37 cts. Virginia are worth about 31a33 cents.

Cloverseed.—The operations are confined to small retail sales of strictly prime at \$4 to \$4.25. We quote the range for fair to strictly prime quality at \$3.50 to \$4.25.

Timothy Seed.—Retail sales of strictly prime are now making at \$2.75, which shows a decline. Larger parcels could be had at a less price.

Molasses.—We note a sale of 35 tierces New Orleans at 25 cents. We note a sale of Cuba at 20 cents. We quote good New Orleans at 24a25 cts.

Naval Stores.—We note sales of Spirits Turpentine at 31 a32 cts; of Tar at \$1.62 a \$1.75; Pitch at \$1.75, Soap Rosin at \$3a3.25 for No. 1, and \$2a2.25 for No. 2, and Ship Rosin at \$1.50.

Plaster.—Sales of several cargoes this week at \$2.50 a \$2.56 per ton.

Sugars.—At auction on Thursday 250 hhds. New Orleans were sold at \$3.95a\$6.90. We note sales of good Porto Rico at \$7.50.

Tobacco.—There was a fair and steady demand for Maryland Tobacco throughout the week, and a large business was done in the common to good descriptions, the sales comprising a very large portion of all in market. Prices appear to have undergone no change, though some holders refuse to sell at present. We quote inferior and common 4a\$5; middling to good \$5.25a\$7.50; good \$8a\$8.50; and fine \$9 a \$13. There is a better inquiry for Ohio, of which small sales are making at former rates, viz. common to middling \$5; good \$5.50a\$6.50; fine red and wrappery \$8a\$12; prime yellow at \$7.50a\$10, and extra wrappery \$15a\$17. The inspections of the week comprise 1145 hhds. Maryland; 37 hhds. Ohio; 85 hhds. Kentucky; 44 hhds. Virginia and 6 Pennsylvania. Total 1317 hhds.

At New York, 23d inst. the sales of Cotton amounted to 600 bales at barely last week's prices. Nothing new in flour. Sales of Rye at 55c, time and interest, and of Jersey Corn at 54c, cash, wt. 600 bbls. Georgetown Flour sold for export at \$4.75.

At Philadelphia, 14th inst. the receipts of Flour continued to increase; Pa. Flour steady at \$4.50 per bbl. which price ruled for the week; Western Flour sold at \$4.37. The receipts of Pa. Wheat were to some extent, and sales chiefly for export at 95a98c on the Delaware; fair Southern do. at 90a92c per bushel; yellow Corn is quick at 53c, and white do 50c. Oats in demand at 31c per bushel. Moderate sales of Porto Rico Sugars at 7c; St. Croix 9a9d; Cuba Muscovades 7a7d; brown box do. 7a8c in small lots, and 170 hhds N. Orleans at 9a7c. Beef Cattle—Sales 350 head at \$7a8; 230 head passed on to New York.

At the Brighton (Boston) Market, on Monday, in consequence of the limited number at market, an advance was effected in Beef Cattle. Extra, \$7a7.25; first quality \$5.75a7; second quality \$6.25a6.50; third quality \$5.50a6.

At Alexandria, Friday, Flour was \$4 from wagons. Sales of several parcels White Corn at 46a49c. The Gazette says: The new crop of Maryland Tobacco is beginning to appear in market in small parcels. Several parcels at from \$5 to 6. One lot of 15 hhds. at \$5.70; but little of the old crop is offering—the article is wanted.

At Richmond, Friday, flour was \$4a4d; wheat \$1a1.15; corn 45a47c. The inspections of Tobacco range from 120 to 156 hhds. per day; prices keep steady, and the demand good for all qualities.

At Cincinnati, on the 20th inst., sales of Flour were made at the Canal at \$3.43 to \$3.46; the latter price and inspection being the highest rates at which there has been any sales. Bacon, hog round, 5a5d; Hams, 7a8; Lard, 7.

New Orleans, April 14.—Arrived since the 8th, 17,326 bales Cotton—cleared 12,156 bales. Stock on hand 155,300 bales. Operations since my last have been quite limited, both buyers and sellers waiting for advices by the *British Queen*. The total sales embrace but 4,800 bales at the rates last mentioned. The Tobacco market continues active. The sales exceed 800 hhds. at full prices, purchased principally for the French market. The transactions in sugar have been limited, at a decline of 4c on previous figures. I quote extreme qualities 4a6d, and very choice 6d. I quote flour in large lots at \$4.20a4.25, for superfine—in small lots \$4.30 is demanded. But few sales have been effected. The receipts of Pork have been heavy. Mess is in good demand, but prices have receded. I now quote Mess \$11.50 to 11.75; Prime \$8.75a9; M. O. \$10; P. O. \$8; Bulk Pork 3tc.

BERKSHIRE AND OTHER BOARS.

Farmers and others wishing to improve their stock of Hogs, by crossing with the Berkshire, are informed that they can be furnished with BOARS of this breed now near ready for service, of a fine vigorous growth; they can be seen in this city, and disposed very low. Likewise, an IRISH GRAZIER BOAR, imported, upwards of 15 months old, a very superior animal—and a BOAR about 8 months old, got by the above Grazer out of a white Berkshire sow.

MULTICAULIS TREES.

The undersigned, residing 14 miles from the city has on his farm about 20,000 Multicaulis Trees of vigorous growth, 3 years old, which he will either sell or REED ON SHARES, provided a responsible person will undertake it. Suitable out-houses on the farm with abundance of room, in the immediate vicinity of the trees, with every necessary convenience for feeding a large number of worms can be furnished. Apply at No. 39 Baltimore street, or to

WILLIAM JESSOP, near Cockeysville, Balt. Co.

For sale, a number of very fine Pigs, a cross of the Berkshire on the China—price \$10 a pair—the bear from Lossing's stock. Apply as above.

GARDEN SEEDS.

GARDEN, FLOWER & FIELD SEEDS.

Warranted the growth of 1840. For sale at the seed store, and office of the Yankee Farmer, No. 45 north market street, Boston, Mass.

The subscriber has just completed his assortment of Seeds for the coming season, and is ready to supply orders for Garden, Flower, and Field Seeds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

This stock has been selected with great care. The American Seeds were raised by experienced seed growers, in the vicinity of Boston, in New Hampshire, and in Maine; and the most implicit confidence may be placed in their genuineness and vitality. The English Seeds comprising Cabbages, Cauliflower, Peas, Radish, &c. &c. are just received per ship Sampson, from the best Seed Growers near London.

THE ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN SEEDS, is made up of all the old esteemed varieties, together with many new improved kinds, such as

Early Snow-ball Turnip, the earliest variety.
Early May Peas, 33 cts. per qt. the earliest known.
Early Warwick Peas, 25 cts per qt.
Early Hope, Early May, Early Emperor, and Early Nonpareil Cabbages.

Boxes of Seed, containing 20 papers of the most approved varieties, each kind labelled with directions for their culture, at \$2, and \$3 per box, according to the quantity in each paper. The assortment is recommended to all who wish to cultivate a small kitchen garden.

Garden Seeds by the quantity, assorted to suit the different markets, at a liberal discount from retail prices.

VALUABLE ROOT SEEDS.

The following list of valuable Root Seeds, is worthy the attention of every farmer:—

White Silicia or Sugar Beet;
Red Mangle Wurtzel;
Yellow Globe Mangle Wurtzel;
Red do do do.
White Altringham Carrot;
Long Orange do.
Ruta Baga (Purple Pop)
English Turnip;
Yellow Aberdeen Turnip, &c. &c. &c.

Root culture enables the farmer to keep more stock, and keep it in better condition, than he could otherwise do. It gives the most food for animals with the least labor: it is, under good management, the most certain in its results; it gives the most manure, improves the soil by deep and thorough cultivation, and fits it for dry or white crops.

The average produce of the different kind roots per acre in good husbandry, such as will produce 40 bushels of corn, is 600 bushels of roots. With common cultivation that will produce 30 bushels of corn per acre, root crops will yield 400 bushels: making 12 bushels of roots to one in corn, and corn is the largest yield of any grain crop. The average cost of a root crop per acre is \$40.

According to the above estimate, the average cost of a bushel of roots would be 6 2-3 cents.

It is advisable to plant two or three kinds of roots every year, as some kinds may fail. The quantity of seed required per acre is, for

Sugar Beet, 3 or 4 pounds.
Mangel Wurtzel, 3 or 4 do.
Carrot, 3 do.
Ruta Baga, 1 do.

Packages of any of the above varieties can be easily forwarded to any part of the country. Orders and letters of inquiry by mail, will be promptly attended to.

FARM SEEDS.

Black Sea Spring Wheat, the best and most productive variety or New England cultivation.

Spring Rye; English Barley; Corn, selected in the field, from the first ripe; Bedford Oats, not liable to blast, besides other varieties.

GRASS SEEDS.

Horde Grass,
Red Top, Northern and Southern; Bird Seeds, &c.
Clover, Northern and Southern;
White Dutch Honeysuckle;

Lucerne, or French Clover;
Millet; Orchard Grass—wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Flower Seeds, ROOTS, VINES, SHRUBS and TREES of all kinds furnished to order, and delivered at any part of the city, free of expense.

Catalogues containing a complete list of all the Seeds offered at this establishment, may be obtained gratis.

CHARLES P. BOSSON, Seedman,
No. 45 Market St. Boston.

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LIME, LIME.

The subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive orders for any reasonable quantity of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, deliverable at their kilns on the farm of Capt. John C. Jones, Lower Cedar Point, or on any of the navigable waters of the Potomac, on very accommodating terms. Having been engaged for the last ten years in the Lime burning business entirely for Agricultural purposes in Pennsylvania, we would not think it necessary to say one word in favor of it as a manure, within its limits, it being well established; but being now located where perhaps it may be called by some an experiment, we refer to the Reports of Mr. Ducatel, Geologist for this state, to the Legislature.

DOWNING & WOOD, Cedar Point, Milton Hill P. O.
ja 13 6m*

BERKSHIRES & IRISH GRAZIER PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his spring litters of pure Berkshire Pigs bred from stock selected of C. N. Bement & John Lossing, esqs. of Albany, N.Y. and importations from England; also for Irish Grazer (or improved Ulster) Pigs bred from the celebrated stock of Mr. Murdock of Ireland. Also for crosses of Berkshire & Irish Grazer and the Black & white Berkshire. Price, same as at Albany for pure Berkshire & above crosses, \$20 per pair; for Irish Graziers \$25 per pair, with the addition of \$1 for Cage, deliverable in or shipped at the port of Baltimore.

Address, post paid. JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
f 24 Baltimore

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Having disposed of all our fall pigs, we will continue to receive orders for our spring litters of pure Berkshire pigs, ready for delivery from the 1st of June to the middle of July, 1841, from our valuable stock of breeders (for particulars of which see former advertisement.) Price at their piggery \$20 per pair; cooped and delivered in the City of Baltimore, or shipped at the port of Baltimore, \$25 per pair. Also for half bloods out of good country sows, by Prince Albert.—Price at their piggery \$3 per pair; cooped and delivered in, or shipped at the port of Baltimore, \$10 per pair.

All communications post paid will meet with prompt attention according to date. Address

THOS. T. GORSUCH
and
EDWD. GORSUCH,
HEREFORD, Baltimore Co. Md.

PRINCE ALBERT will serve blooded Sows at \$11 each, and common do. at \$6—they will be received and delivered at Watkins Tavern, corner of High and Hillen sts.

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LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap 22. 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

FOR SALE, on reasonable terms, to close a consignment, at wholesale or retail—200 bushels of prime fresh Herds Grass Seed Also, 400 prime three bowed Hay Rakes, New England make, by wholesale or retail; and also Hay and Manure Forks, by the single or dozen.

Likewise, superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, fingers adjusted by screws; Grain & Grass Scythes, &c. with my usual assortment of Agricultural Implements. J. S. EASMAN,

mh 31 Pratt street near Hanover.

N. B. Landreth superior Garden Seeds always on hand for sale at retail. Also, just received, ten of Bachelder's Corn Planters, price each \$25. J. T. E.

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLE AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of \$5 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

A FEW PAIR OF BEAUTIFUL TURKEYS.

Pure white, at \$5 per pair. Also FANCY PIGEONS, different kinds, \$3 to \$5 per pair. Apply to S. SANDS.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!!

A. G. & N. U. MOTT.

Corner of Ensor and Forrest-streets, O. T., near the Belle-Air Market,

Being the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAPT PLOUGH, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used, not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by calling and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, CORN SHEL- LERS, GRAIN CHADLES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICE'S IMPROVED WHEAT FAN, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ma 3 13t

JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manu-
facturer, Grant and Ellicott street, near Pratt st. in the rear
of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle's, Baltimore,

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of Implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and

highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, \$25
Straw Cutters, from \$5 to 20
Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25
Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and
well attended in putting up, \$150
Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.

The Wiley Plough, Beach's do, Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinge or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hames' Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oc 14

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

The subscriber continues to manufacture his Reaping Machine in Baltimore. He has been enabled by the experience of another year to make several important improvements, which will add greatly to its durability, and render it still more manageable in the hands of inexperienced persons.

Those persons who intend to procure machines for the next harvest, are requested to apply early, as the supply will be limited to the probable demand. The demand at the last harvest, as at the harvest previous, could not be supplied, although the manufacture had been more than doubled. The same reasons which operated to limit the supply last year (the uncertainty of the crop) still operate—yet from the settled conviction of the great utility of the machine, which very generally prevails amongst the farmers of Maryland, where the machine is best known, an increased number will be made this year. The machine is warranted to equal the highest recommendations which has ever been given to it with any shadow of reason.

He has also resumed the manufacture of his highly approved Corn Sheller and Husking machine, which had been for a time relinquished to other hands. Its merits are too well known in Maryland to need a remark farther than to say, that those now made by the subscriber are greatly improved with a cylinder presenting a solid iron surface instead of segments, besides several important additions. He has also lately constructed an implement on a new plan to cut beets and turnips for cattle feed, with the necessary despatch—price \$10. OBED HUSSEY.
feb 10. tf

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber, referring to former advertisements for particulars, offers the following valuable implements to the farmers and planters of the United States:

A MACHINE for boring holes in the ground for posts, price \$5
A MACHINE for morticing posts, sharpening rails for fence,
for sawing wood in the forests, and planing boards, &c. 150
A HORSE POWER on the plan of the original stationary
power; the castings of this machine weigh 850 lbs. 130
The above is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses; one for 2
or 4 horses will cost about 75 to 100
The DITCHING MACHINE, which has cut more than 20
miles of ditch in one season.

A MACHINE for HUSKING, SHELLING, SEPARAT-
ING, WINNOWING, and putting in the bag, corn or any
kind of grain, at the rate of 600 bushels of corn, per day, or
2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. 200

A MACHINE for PLANTING COTTON, CORN, BEETS,
RUTA BAGA, CARROTS, TURNIPS, onions, and all
kinds of garden seeds—a most valuable machine. 25

Also, CORN & COB CRUSHERS, Morticing & Planing ma-
chines, Tenndning do.; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills,
Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors,
and benches for the same, &c.; and Cutting and clean-
ing Chisels for morticing machines. GEO. PAGE,

Who has removed his establishment to West Baltimore street ex-
tended, beyond Cove street, and near Feil's Drvers' Inn. 20

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

The subscribers have erected kilns for burning Lime on the farm of Minchin Lloyd, Esq. at the mouth of Pickawaxen Creek, on the Potomac, and are now prepared to furnish farmers and planters with the article, of a superior quality for the above purposes, at the low price of ten cents per bushel, delivered on board vessels; and there will be no detention to the vessel receiving the same. All orders will be punctually attended to, addressed to Milton Hill Post Office, Charles county, Md.

april 7—6m*

LLOYD & DOWNING.